

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBITT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your heart and my heart—where within its folds
You have and my heart has quickened at the sight
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it fits me—
In your heart and my heart and half a world away
I have and you have—the stars and stripes—
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The stars and stripes—red and blue and white—
Your Flag and my Flag—A blessing in the sky
Your Flag and my Flag—A blessing in the sky
Your Flag and my Flag—A blessing in the sky
Your Flag and my Flag—A blessing in the sky
Your Flag and my Flag—A blessing in the sky



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER-SHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Of The Knoxville Independent, published weekly at Knoxville, Tenn., required by the Act of Congress, of Aug. 14, 1912.

Editor, Business Manager, Publisher and Owner, Geo. W. Ford.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of April, 1913

Geo. S. Child, Notary Public.

(My commission expires July 5 1924)

WORKERS GET DEFERRED PAY

Half a Million Dollars for Employees of General Electric Company.

AWARD DATES FROM JULY 17

Agreement Abolishing General Bonuses is Also Made and Hours of Labor Decreased—Other Notes of General Interest.

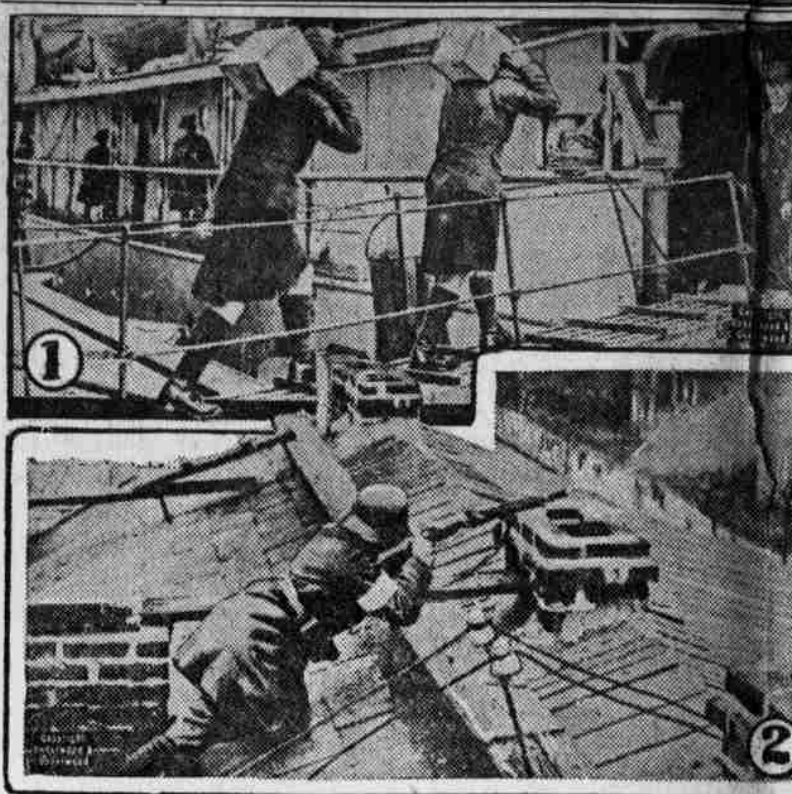
Back pay amounting to nearly \$500,000 will be distributed among the 12,000 employees of the General Electric company, Lynn, Mass., as a result of agreements made in pursuance of the award of the national war labor board made on October 24, 1918. The agreements have been signed by a joint conference committee representing the management and the employees. This back pay will amount, in the individual case, to about two weeks' wages. By the agreement all bonuses are abolished excepting the 5 per cent bonus to employees in the service of the company for five years or longer. Night workers who have worked 12 hours will now be on a ten-hour basis, with additional pay for overtime. The award dates from July 17, 1918.

The Motion Picture Players' union, recently organized in Los Angeles, Cal., is the first of its kind in the country. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Shopworkers and maintenance men employed by the Boston Elevated company are now receiving advanced wages under a new schedule approved by the war labor board.

The San Francisco Labor council, which has an estimated membership of 60,000, adopted a resolution expressing opposition to national prohibition and urging that the prohibition amendment be defeated by referendum.

Differences of opinion as to whether the seamen should appeal to the peace conference for a settlement of international wage and working conditions resulted in a split in the International seafarers' conference at London, England.



1—Scottish soldiers loading on a British ship some of the gold bullion with which Germany is paying for food from the allies. 2—German government sniper on a roof picking off Spartans. 3—Obverse and reverse of the gold medal which will be presented to President Wilson by leading citizens of Switzerland.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Italians, Being Refused Fiume by President Wilson, Bolt the Peace Conference.

RESULTS MAY PROVE SERIOUS

Success of League of Nations Is Imperiled—Bolsheviks and Communists Losing Ground—Victory Loan Going Well—Carranza Denounces Monroe Doctrine.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson declared flatly last Wednesday that Italy should not have Fiume because that outlet to the Adriatic was essential to the prosperity of the Croats and other Jugo-Slav peoples.

Premier Orlando promptly announced the withdrawal of the Italian delegates from the peace conference and on Thursday himself left Paris, his colleagues remaining for the present in the vicinity of the French capital. "We do not break with our allies, but hand over our interests to their hands trusting they will loyally fulfill their mission," said Orlando.

The seriousness of the situation was recognized by all, and France and Great Britain renewed their efforts to bring about an agreement. The Italian delegates endeavored to throw on Mr. Wilson personally the blame for the break, asserting that just before the president issued his statement they had received from Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson proposals that Fiume should be a free port, all the Dalmatian island cities going to Italy and the hinterland to Croatia. This plan, they declared, would have been accepted by them with the exception that the city of Fiume should be Italian and its port only internationalized. While their ambassador was on his way with a reply to this, said the Italians, they were astounded to read in a Paris newspaper Mr. Wilson's statement and appeal to public opinion in Italy. They asserted that Mr. Wilson made a grave error in diplomatic etiquette and that nothing was left for them except to withdraw from the conference.

Lloyd George and Clemenceau, it was said, read and approved Wilson's statement before it was given out, but neither of them signed it. The document called attention to the fact that the treaty of London gave the Dalmatian coast and cities to Italy because she needed protection against Austria-Hungary, but that the Austro-Hungarian empire no longer exists and so the necessity has passed; that Italy gave her adherence to the 14 points, and that to give Fiume to her would not be in accordance with them. The Italians replied that Wilson already had compromised some of those points, notably in the case of the freedom of the seas and the Saar basin, and that Italy was being discriminated against. This really was the crux of the dispute.

Mr. Wilson may have acted too impetuously and may have violated diplomatic courtesy in appealing to the Italian people over their government, but it is likely that in the matter of the disposition of Fiume he is backed by the great body of public opinion in this country, and probably in Great Britain and France. The justice of the claims of the Jugo-Slavs are generally recognized. Italy asserts Fiume is an Italian city, but this is only half a truth, for a large part of it is inhabited by Croats.

What would be the result if Italy's withdrawal from the conference were permanent was the subject of much speculation. It was believed there would be no consequent delay in the treaty dealings with Germany, and there were intimations that Italy would undertake to make a separate peace with Germany. Of course Italy would cease to be a charter member of the league of nations and would be ad-

mitted later only by vote, like the enemy nations. If she chose to remain aloof from the league, the strength and value of that association would be greatly impaired, according to some authorities. In political circles in Rome it was predicted that Orlando and Sonnino would offer their resignations to the parliament and would be unanimously confirmed in the tenure of their offices. The king lost no time in wiring his absolute approval of the course they were pursuing in Paris, and they were given ardent support by the Italian press and by public demonstrations.

Italy already is in possession of Fiume as well as the Dalmatian coast territory she claims, and declared she intended to hold them, by force if necessary. In such case the league of nations could not act militarily because it does not yet exist. Nor would any of the allied nations take up arms against Italy, according to opinion in Paris. It was believed there that if either Great Britain or France took sides with Italy in the dispute, the United States might withdraw from the conference and make a separate peace with the enemy countries.

It was reported that Italy was hurrying more troops to Fiume, and the early opening of hostilities between them and the Jugo-Slavs there and at other points was freely predicted. Closely resembling the Adriatic issue, and scarcely less difficult of solution, was the matter of Kiao-Chau, for Japan relies on secret agreements with Great Britain, France and Italy to support her claim to the concessions in Shantung which were held by the Germans. The council, reduced to three by Orlando's defection, gave much time last week to this controversy, but its conclusions, if any were reached, were not known at the time of writing.

It appears that the peace treaty will not be ready for the signatures of the Germans so soon as had been expected, because of the long task of completing the drafting, and as the German government announced its delegates would not arrive at Versailles as early as former plans contemplated. The treaty may be presented to them piecemeal, so that it can be signed about May 15. In that case peace would be effective throughout the world about July 15, for a clause will be inserted providing that the pact shall go into effect 60 days after it is signed. The German party, headed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, will include about 75 persons. It is the present plan to keep them virtually incommunicado at Versailles, but both the Germans and the American correspondents are protesting against this.

The first of General Haller's divisions, transported through Germany by train, began to arrive in Poland last week, to the great contentment of that rather hard-pressed country. The Poles and Czechoslovaks will be required to settle between themselves their dispute over the Teschen mining region. Polish forces recaptured Vilna, the Lithuanian railway center, from the bolsheviks.

Bolshevism and communism had a hard week of it. The Russian soviet first army surrendered to Ukrainian troops under General Petliura in the region of Homel, giving up large stores of munitions, and a few days later the Ukrainians drove the bolsheviks out of Kiev, being aided by many of their prisoners, who volunteered to serve against their former comrades. Along the Petchora river the bolshevist troops were driven far back by the loyal Russians and Siberians, who were not far from a junction with the allied forces in the Archangel district. The latter had several successes and took much material, and they were joined by numerous deserters. In southeastern Russia, in the region of Uralsk, the Ural Cossacks, apparently acting in conjunction with Admiral Kolchak's Siberians, forced the bolsheviks to retire a long way to the north.

Bela Kun and his soviet government of Hungary seemed approaching their end, and there were intimations that that leader was ready to retire in favor of the socialists. Roumania, acting under the instructions of the allies,

was steadily moving into Hungarian territory with the purpose of stemming the bolshevik advance, and there was a serious crisis in Budapest.

The communists still held on in Munich, but the government of Premier Hoffman was pressing them closely and most of the Bavarians seemed against them. In Munich itself terrorism, rioting and great distress ruled, and nearly all the workers were idle. Elsewhere in Germany, especially in Hamburg and Bremen, there was a continuation of the fighting and disorder that have been prevalent for months. The details are uninteresting.

An attempt to seize Vienna was made by communists led by Hungarian agitators. It was foiled and the Hungarians were arrested and ejected from the city.

The plan of the allies to withdraw their troops from Russia and to supply the anti-bolshevik elements with munitions met with the hearty approval of the governments of North Russia and Omsk, but they protest earnestly against Doctor Nansen's proposal that the bolsheviks be supplied with food provided hostilities are entirely stopped. The loyal Russians have no intention or desire to cease their warfare on the Lenin-Trotsky forces and are confident the bolsheviks will be defeated. In this view the Russian representatives in Paris and Washington concur. According to the present plans of the allies, the Omsk government will be recognized by them soon after the peace treaty is signed, and in the meantime any diplomatic advances by the bolsheviks will be ignored.

According to documents published in a Swiss paper, Lenin has his eye on Switzerland now. The papers were marked "very confidential" and entitled "General instructions for a revolution in Switzerland." According to Lenin's orders, "all the federal authorities and also the military staff must be captured and held as hostages. He also directs that the banks, railways, factories and newspapers be seized and placed under the control of Comrade Radek. That is the man who has been directing the movements of the Spartacists in Germany.

Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish socialist leader, addressing the socialist congress in Paris, warned his hearers of the results of soviet government, which he said meant absolute economic decomposition, misery and famine. The congress passed resolutions demanding the return to the state of excess war profits and the levying of special taxes on wealthy establishments, financial monopolies, concerns dealing in luxuries, railways and large enterprises such as mines and banks. A reduction in the hours of labor, the fixing of minimum wages and rigorous protection of mothers and children were also demanded.

The Victory loan campaign was launched last week and the results of the first few days were so satisfactory that the treasury officials were almost surprised. The slogan, "Let's Finish the Job," has caught the public mind and is catching the public's dollars, and the enthusiasm displayed all over the country is no less than that displayed in the former loan campaigns. The drive is greatly aided by the presence of returned fighters and of captured German submarines, cannon and airplanes.

President Carranza threw his sombrero into the ring last week with an attack on the Monroe doctrine. In a formal statement his foreign department said: "The conference now meeting at Paris has considered the recognition of the Monroe doctrine. Some governments, friends of Mexico, have asked Mexico for its opinion regarding the doctrine, and the Mexican department of foreign relations has answered that the Mexican government has not recognized and will not recognize the Monroe doctrine or any other doctrine that attacks the sovereignty and independence of Mexico."

But who cares? Carranza also ordered his minister to France to withdraw to Spain because, though he has been in Paris since December, he has not yet been permitted to present his credentials to the French government.



by Wilbur D. Nesbitt
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days ago
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



(Copyright, 1917, by W. D. Nesbitt.)

"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America." They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves. Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!

Sweet Thought.
Cane sugar, we are told, beats beet sugar, but beet sugar beats no sugar at all.—Boston Transcript.

Worth Knowing.
The post office has no special department for handling letters marked "In Haste."—Kansas City Journal.

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY.
To the Creditors of Martha Watson, deceased; I, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Martha Watson, deceased, having suggested to the County Court Clerk of Knox County, Tennessee, the insolvency of said estate, do hereby notify all persons holding claims against said estate to file said claims, duly authenticated in the manner prescribed by law with the County Court Clerk of said county on or before the 30th day of June 1919, or same will be forever barred in law and equity. Any one indebted to the said estate is requested also to make settlement with me at once. This 22nd day of March 1919
A. E. Dunsmore, Administrator
S. E. Hodges, Sol.
Mar 22 29 Apr 5 12 1919

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
TO B. M. GUDGER AND HAT
J. H. G. GUDGER

J. Albert Robbins vs. B. M. Gudger et al.
State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16607.
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, B. M. Gudger and wife Hattie G. Gudger are justly indebted to J. Albert Robbins the complainant and that they are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June next next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing Ex Parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.
This 3rd day of May 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master.
O. L. White, Atty.
May 3 10 17 24 1919
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